

REMARKS

The Examiner has objected to the drawings and suggests written descriptions be placed thereon for an understanding thereof. In response, the Applicant herewith submits a proposed drawing sheet including Figures 1 and 2 with written description.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-10 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the Applicant regards as the invention. In response thereto, the Applicant has amended the claims to remove the generally narrative language originally presented.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-10 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. 6,950,980 to Malcolm in view of U.S. 6,389,460 to Stewart.

In this rejection, the Examiner has stated that with regard to claim 1, Malcolm teaches a communication method between a network client and a network server wherein a network document requested by the network client is sent from the network server to the network client and displays by a browser of the network client to the user for processing and wherein the changes and supplements carried out by the user on the network document on the network client and recorded on the network client by a software as user-specific data and further wherein the network document is loaded again by the user, the network document generated during the previous loading on the network client through the interaction with the user is stored on the basis of the stored user-specific data.

The Examiner acknowledges that Malcolm does not teach the user-specific data as stored on the network server. However, looks to Stewart for a teaching that the user-specific data are stored in the network proxy server. The Examiner concludes it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method of storing user-specific data in the network server of Stewart in Malcolm such that to have user-specific data stored in the network proxy server because both Stewart and Malcolm teach object storing and retrievals in the network system.

In response thereto, the Applicants submits that Malcolm discloses storing of user-specific data via software in a volatile memory system (DRAM) 14 of a client system 102 to prevent a user from reentering and resubmitting data filled in a form when the form is loaded again. Malcolm points out several times that user-specific data are form data, e.g. name, address, phone number, and e-mail address, of individual input fields of a HTML-page without any reference to the remaining HTML-page (see for example claim 1 and column 2, lines 14 to 40, column 3, lines 4 to 34, and column 4, lines 1 to 36). Column 4, lines 18 to 36 describes in HTML-code that the data are form data.

According to the present invention "the total state of a web page which a user has generated through interaction with the network client at an earlier time, can be restored, ",i.e., anything that can be created in the web browser and/or modified through program control, can be restored" (page 2, summary of the invention, lines 7 to 10 and 14 to 16).

Instead of storing only form data as in Malcolm, according to the present invention the complete page (fonts, colours, cursor position, etc.) is stored. As stated on page 2, third paragraph, the known methods including Malcolm are improved in such a manner that changes to the layout and embedding of the page in the entire contents are stored in addition to naked data ("input data"). The present invention makes it possible to dynamically generate web pages at the network client and to store them on the network server. This is a new concept and neither known nor obvious from Malcolm.

In other words, the idea of present invention is as follows:

A user changes a web page by inputting data and changing elements of the page like fonts, cursor position, etc. All of these user-specific changes are recorded and stored on the network server. In the end, a new web page is generated at the client, which is stored in the network server. Each user has its own individual web page. If a web page is loaded again, the web page with all stored user-specific data is presented to the user for processing.

With regard to the Stewart reference, there is shown how data can be effectively stored in a network server. However, this has no connection with the present invention except that the user-specific data is also stored in the network server.

Accordingly, the Applicant submits that the Examiner has not made a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 USC 103(a) on the basis of the Malcolm and Stewart reference and therefore respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of the claims.

In view of the arguments hereinabove set forth and amendment to the claims, it is submitted that each of the claims now in the application define patentable subject matter not anticipated by the art of record and not obvious to one skilled in this field who is aware of the references of record. Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

Also submitted herewith is an Information Disclosure Statement including a paper of Arun Iyengar (IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, "Dynamic Argument Embedding: Preserving State on the World Wide Web" in IEEE Internet Computing, March-April

1997 vol. 1, NR. 2, pages 50-56, which was submitted in an opposition proceeding against a parallel European Patent.

A check in the amount of \$180 is also enclosed for filing of the enclosed Information Disclosure Statement under 1.97(c) which is the fee set forth in Section 1.17(b).

Respectfully submitted,



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